

- Sec.  
3708. Administrative arrangements.  
     (a) Coordination.  
     (b) Cooperation.  
     (c) Administrative authorization.  
     (d) Cooperative efforts.
3709. Repealed.
3710. Utilization of Federal technology.  
     (a) Policy.  
     (b) Establishment of Research and Technology Applications Offices.  
     (c) Functions of Research and Technology Applications Offices.  
     (d) Dissemination of technical information.  
     (e) Establishment of Federal Laboratory Consortium for Technology Transfer.  
     (f) Agency reports on utilization.  
     (g) Functions of Secretary.  
     (h) Duplication of reporting.  
     (i) Research equipment.
- 3710a. Cooperative research and development agreements.  
     (a) General authority.  
     (b) Enumerated authority.  
     (c) Contract considerations.  
     (d) Definitions.  
     (e) Determination of laboratory missions.  
     (f) Relationship to other laws.  
     (g) Principles.
- 3710b. Rewards for scientific, engineering, and technical personnel of Federal agencies.
- 3710c. Distribution of royalties received by Federal agencies.  
     (a) In general.  
     (b) Certain assignments.  
     (c) Reports.
- 3710d. Employee activities.  
     (a) In general.  
     (b) "Special Government employees" defined.  
     (c) Relationship to other laws.
3711. National Technology Medal.  
     (a) Establishment.  
     (b) Award.  
     (c) Presentation.
- 3711a. Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award.  
     (a) Establishment.  
     (b) Making and presentation of award.  
     (c) Categories in which award may be given.  
     (d) Criteria for qualification.  
     (e) Information and technology transfer program.  
     (f) Funding.  
     (g) Report.
- 3711b. Conference on advanced automotive technologies.
- 3711c. Advanced motor vehicle research award.  
     (a) Establishment.  
     (b) Making and presenting award.  
     (c) Funding for award.
3712. Personnel exchanges.
3713. Authorization of appropriations.
3714. Spending authority.
3715. Use of partnership intermediaries.  
     (a) Authority.  
     (b) Omitted.  
     (c) "Partnership intermediary" defined.
3716. Critical industries.  
     (a) Identification of industries and development of plan.  
     (b) Initial report.
3717. National Quality Council.  
     (a) Establishment and functions.  
     (b) Membership.  
     (c) Terms.  
     (d) Chairman and Vice Chairman.

- Sec.  
     (e) Executive Director and employees.  
     (f) Funding.  
     (g) Contributions.  
     (h) Annual report.

## CHAPTER REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This chapter is referred to in section 5203 of this title; title 7 section 7624; title 10 section 2902; title 22 section 2656d; title 23 sections 403, 502; title 29 section 3032; title 30 section 1805; title 33 section 2313; title 35 section 210; title 42 section 13541; title 43 section 390h-3; title 49 section 309.

## § 3701. Findings

The Congress finds and declares that:

(1) Technology and industrial innovation are central to the economic, environmental, and social well-being of citizens of the United States.

(2) Technology and industrial innovation offer and improved standard of living, increased public and private sector productivity, creation of new industries and employment opportunities, improved public services and enhanced competitiveness of United States products in world markets.

(3) Many new discoveries and advances in science occur in universities and Federal laboratories, while the application of this new knowledge to commercial and useful public purposes depends largely upon actions by business and labor. Cooperation among academia, Federal laboratories, labor, and industry, in such forms as technology transfer, personnel exchange, joint research projects, and others, should be renewed, expanded, and strengthened.

(4) Small businesses have performed an important role in advancing industrial and technological innovation.

(5) Industrial and technological innovation in the United States may be lagging when compared to historical patterns and other industrialized nations.

(6) Increased industrial and technological innovation would reduce trade deficits, stabilize the dollar, increase productivity gains, increase employment, and stabilize prices.

(7) Government antitrust, economic, trade, patent, procurement, regulatory, research and development, and tax policies have significant impacts upon industrial innovation and development of technology, but there is insufficient knowledge of their effects in particular sectors of the economy.

(8) No comprehensive national policy exists to enhance technological innovation for commercial and public purposes. There is a need for such a policy, including a strong national policy supporting domestic technology transfer and utilization of the science and technology resources of the Federal Government.

(9) It is in the national interest to promote the adaptation of technological innovations to State and local government uses. Technological innovations can improve services, reduce their costs, and increase productivity in State and local governments.

(10) The Federal laboratories and other performers of federally funded research and development frequently provide scientific and tech-